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ORIGINAL DEPARTMENT.

Communications.

ELECTRIZATION IN THE TREATMENT
OF ANGINA PECTORIS.

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AND

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The treatment of angina pectoris has ever been unsatisfactory and uncertain. The few cases that have fallen under our observation were mostly of a chronic character, and turned to electrization as a last resort. It is held by some physicians, that angina pectoris depends on the presence of appreciable organic lesion, either of the heart, the great vessels, or the neighboring organs. HEBERDEEN again, to whom the name of this variety of neuralgia is due, and after him many others of note, ascribed the paroxysms to ossification of the coronary arteries.* Hypertrophy, with dilatation of the heart, ossification of the auriculo-ventricular or aortic valves, accumulation of fat on the heart, mediastinal abscess, ossification of the costal cartilages, etc., have all been regarded, at one time or another, as causes of this singular neuralgia.

The history of the various cases that we find recorded go to prove that in all probability the majority are dependent upon some one of the organic changes that have been described as co-existing with this neurosis. The complaint, however, is evidently not due alone to organic change. All the changes described above have existed, and have yet been followed by no neuralgic pain. Then, again, individuals have suffered, for years, the most intense paroxysms of agony characteristic of this affection, and after death it has been impossible to detect any appreciable unnatural lesion. From this fact, then, it is probable that angina pectoris is a true neurosis or neuralgia,

and, like so many of this class of diseases, is frequently purely functional in its character.

DUCHENNE relates a case that fully proves that this affection, in its most violent form, may not be due to organic lesion.* The patient was a man, aged 50, and for five months he had been tormented by the most distressing pains around the heart, which extended also into the left upper extremity. The first paroxysm came on suddenly after breakfast, without any known cause. There was no disturbance of appetite or digestion, but in spite of every treatment, the paroxysms returned whenever the patient took the least exercise. During a most severe attack, which was brought on intentionally by walking, the extremity of an induction apparatus, graduated to maximum intensity and working with very rapid intermissions, was applied to the nipple. As the man was thus faradized, he uttered such a loud shriek that it was necessary to break the current. The distress caused by the application had been excruciating, but of short duration, and was followed by complete relief of the pain of the angina. Less than a dozen applications resulted in a complete cure. TROUSSEAU reports another case where the result of treatment by electrization was as immediate and favorable as the above †

As illustrative of the best results that we have been able to obtain in the treatment of this remarkable disorder, the following case is presented.

The patient was a stout, vigorous man, aged 48, and for eighteen months he had been the victim of violent, sharp, shooting pains under the sternum, up to the left shoulder, and down the left arm. Frequently the neck would suffer, and occasionally the left leg.

Physical exploration gave no evidence of organic disease, and as it was impossible to find any external exciting cause, we attributed it to a "strange predisposition" on the heart of the patient, and regarded the case as an instance of idiopathic angina pectoris. When he moved

* De l'Electrization Localisee, et de son Application, et a la Therapeutique. 2d edition. Paris. 1861.

† Lectures on Clinical Medicine. BAZIER'S Translation. Part 3. Pp. 613.

* TROUSSEAU'S Lectures on Clinical Medicine. Part III. Pp. 593.

more rapidly than usual, or over-exerted himself in any way, he was liable to be seized with a violent sense of constriction in the chest, which caused him to feel as if about to die. In a moment the radiating pains described above would follow, and compel him to stop perfectly still. His appetite and digestion were but little, if any, impaired, yet from the first the frequency and severity of the attacks had gradually increased. As a rule, a paroxysm occurred every day, and frequently several times during the twenty-four hours. Occasionally, however, a week would pass without an attack.

We made use of general electrization with the faradaic current April 2d, 1867, when he was entirely free from any uneasiness. Three days elapsed before he again came to us, but during this interval the malady had not manifested itself.

Before administering the second application, the patient purposely brought on a paroxysm by violently swinging his arms and bending his body. In the midst of the pain the positive pole was suddenly applied over the nipple, and a very intense current sent through the body. With the rapidity of the passage of the electricity itself, the pain left him, and after the seance had closed, he found it impossible, by any effort he could make, to bring on another attack. At the next visit, three days subsequently, he was able, by very violent efforts, to bring on a paroxysm, but of far less severity than before. Similar treatment, by partial electrization, immediately relieved him. A few more applications were given, but during his visits to us he never succeeded in exciting another attack, that we might have the pleasure of subduing it. For several months after he was discharged as cured, he had no return of the angina. For a long time we have heard nothing from him, but it is fair to conclude that his recovery was complete and permanent.

As seen by the foregoing cases, the paroxysms of idiopathic angina may occur with the same frequency and severity as when they depend on incurable anatomical lesion. In all probability, however, it is impossible to obtain permanent relief in this affection, excepting in those instances where the cause is purely functional.

Those who have seen anything of this neuralgia, will agree that the exciting cause may be some very grave structural change, that escapes detection, notwithstanding the most careful physical examination. Manifestly then it is frequently impossible to give any intelligent prognosis, but yet it is a duty that we owe to our patient, to resort to every method of treatment

that has been used in previous instances, with complete or partial success, or which in our judgment, seems adapted in any possible way to the case in hand. Angina pectoris, like neuralgia of other parts and organs, is undoubtedly at times a manifestation of a rheumatic or gouty diathesis.

We may have a retrocession of this rheumatic or gouty diathesis to the heart, and according to some to the lungs also, producing an incurable organic lesion that may result in this neurosis. A metastasis to the stomach, of either of the two diseases just mentioned, may give rise also, according to others, to symptoms of cardiac neuralgia. The gentleman whose case we will relate as illustrative of angina pectoris, was under the care of Dr. GEORGE T. ELLIOTT, who directed him to us, that he might have the benefit of treatment by electrization. The patient was a stout plethoric man, somewhat advanced in years, beyond the middle period of life. He was perhaps what might be called a "high liver," and for years he had indulged in wines freely, although not to great excess.

He had on two or more occasions suffered quite severely from attacks of gout of the great toe, and very soon after recovery from the last attack, he began to experience slight symptoms of his present difficulty. The pain generally commenced in the chest, behind and a little to the left side of the sternum and extended to the shoulder and down the leg.

Occasionally, the symptoms would first manifest themselves in the leg, and then extend to the heart.

The paroxysms were never severe, so long as a quiet posture was maintained, but the exertion of ascending one or two flights of stairs, or walking a few blocks, almost invariably excited much pain, accompanied with a very distressing shortness of breath. The patient remarked as a singular fact, that while such slight efforts readily caused cardiac distress, it was possible for him to exercise quite violently with light dumb-bells, and yet suffer from none of the evil effects that might from analogy be expected to follow. The first two applications, given in November 1867, were followed by no special results.

Treatment with a powerful faradaic current on a third occasion, considerably aggravated the symptoms. The fourth application, given with a milder current, worked an immediate change for the better.

The pain was immediately dissipated, and for two days until we saw him again, he was far

better than he had been for months. He walked a long distance without being at all oppressed in breathing, and at night he was quite comfortable, although heretofore his symptoms were as a rule, much aggravated at this time. On the left side of the neck, the application excited pain that proceeded toward the chest. On the right side, no such effect was noticed. Without detailing farther the incidents connected with this case, we will simply say that electrization, together with persistent medication, accomplished merely occasional and temporary amelioration of his distressing symptoms. It is true that physical exploration gave no evidence of organic lesion, but in consideration of the undoubted gouty diathesis, together with the persistent character of the symptoms, there could be no hesitation in declaring the existence of some irreparable structural disease. It is impossible to account for the temporary but marked amelioration that on different occasions followed the applications, without we refer it to the mild anæsthetic effect of the electric current.

That electrization exercises a very mild anæsthetic effect on irritated surfaces, we have repeatedly demonstrated.

In Dr. BEARD'S "Introduction to the Translation of TOBOLD'S Chronic Diseases of the Larynx," attention was called to the fact that external electrization of the throat very markedly relieved the irritation produced by cauterization of the larynx. Quite recently, a French writer in the *Archives Generales*, states that he has observed the same effect from electrization of the uterus after cauterization of the mucous membrane of that organ.

POISONING BY PHOSPHORUS. OIL OF TURPENTINE THE ANTIDOTE.

By THOS. E. JENKINS, M. D.,

Of Louisville, Ky.

Poisoning by phosphorus has become as frequent, of late days, as it was by means of arsenic in former times; indeed, the former has taken the place of the latter as the popular toxic agent at present. M. A. TARDIEU informs us that in criminal statistics, phosphorus takes the first rank as the fashionable poison. This substitution of phosphorus for arsenic is doubtless brought about by the wide-spread use of chemical matches, and of phosphorous paste for the destruction of rats, mice, and other noxious vermin, and it is the more dangerous since up to this time no real antidote for this poison has been known.

In view of this state of things, M. PERSONNE has made a number of experiments upon dogs, to discover, if possible, some agent with which to combat the deadly effect of this substance. Among other substances, he tried the oil of turpentine, and the sequel will show the success which has followed his trials. He made three series of experiments, using five healthy dogs in each.

The poison and the oil were introduced by means of a stomach-tube, and the dose of the former was from 1 to 3 decigrammes ($1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ grains) to each animal, given in the state of match-ends in some cases, and in the others the phosphorus was administered in solution in oil of sweet almonds emulsified by means of the yolk of egg. The poison was thus put into a condition most favorable for absorption, and for producing its toxic effect.

The oil of turpentine was employed in the dose of 10 grammes (154 grains) emulsified in like manner, and the experiments continued from the 13th of January to the 27th of February last.

The following results were obtained: The dogs submitted to the action of phosphorus alone all died; those to which the poison was given and its injection followed in from one to two hours by the antidote, showed the same symptoms as those above mentioned, and some were very sick; one only succumbed; the four survivors recovered perfect health, and were kept for ten to fifteen days, to watch if anything untoward would supervene. In series No. 3, the animals were given the poison, and immediately afterward the antidote; one of these died; the four others suffered a slight indisposition only, and were kept up for ten days to a month, without presenting any alteration in their usual health.

All to which no antidote was given, died; and eight of the ten to which the turpentine was administered, suffered no serious inconvenience.

The deaths which took place in the second and third series occurred on the 22d of January, when the temperature fell below freezing point, and the water to which the animals had access was congealed. This circumstance should not be lost sight of in attempting to account for the death of the two dogs which had taken the antidote. These dogs also were the ones subjected to the maximum dose of the poison with no increase in the dose of the antidote.

In explaining the action of the antidote in combatting the toxic effect of the poison, the subject presents two points of the greatest interest. The first is the *modus operandi* of the poison and

of the antidote; the second, the philosophical reasoning which doubtless led to the employment of the antidote.

Apart from the powerfully irritating action on the mucous lining of the stomach of the acid produced by the oxidation of the phosphorus while still lying unabsorbed in the cavity of that organ, this poison possesses an inherent deadly effect upon the blood itself, when taken into the circulation. Absorbed phosphorus kills by preventing proper hæmatisation; it engages the oxygen, and does not allow it to perform its usual functions of aerating the blood, of converting chyle and venous blood into the vitalized fluid. When this takes place rapidly, there is prompt death by asphyxia; when it occurs slowly, it gives rise to fatty degeneration, the result of faulty hæmatisation. (The disposition and accumulation of fat in individuals using phosphorus in minute doses as a medicine, was some time ago announced as a fact. Then the question whether the increase of fatty deposits be a normal process or a pathological one, would be pertinent. If it be a fatty degeneration in the sense it is generally understood, may we not ascribe the apparent improvement frequently observed in emaciated patients after a course of the hypophosphites, (easily oxidizable compounds,) rather to the change of one pathological condition for another, or the superinduction of a new pathological state?)

Now it has been long known that phosphorus, under ordinary circumstances, is slowly oxidized in the air, giving rise to a sensible increase of temperature, with perceptible evolution of light, especially when the action is observed in the dark. The phosphorus is also found to be covered with a film of acid, resulting from its oxidation. When, however, the atmosphere surrounding the phosphorus contains a minute proportion, the 1-4444 or more of its volume of the vapor of oil of turpentine, this slow oxidization is suspended until the surrounding temperature or the temperature of the phosphorus is by some means increased; then the amount of the vapor of turpentine must be greatly augmented to produce the same effect. The observations were made between 66° Fahr. and 200° Fahr., by GRAHAM, of London, prior to 1850.

Oil of turpentine or its vapor would then serve to prevent the absorption of oxygen by the phosphorus in the blood, in a similar manner to that during the slow combustion at moderate temperatures in air, and thus the poison is stript of its property of depriving the blood of its essential, oxygen, and time is allowed for its elimina-

tion without causing serious disorder in the system.

It is here suggested that other bodies than the oil of turpentine may be employed as antidotes for phosphorus upon the same principle, for we know that at the ordinary temperature, 60° Fahr., and even at 150° Fahr., 1-150 of the vapor of ether, 1-450 of elefant gas, and 1-1820 of the vapor of petroleum will produce the same effect as does the 1-4444 of the vapor of the oil of turpentine upon phosphorus in the atmosphere.

Medical Societies.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

New Orleans, May 4th, 1869.

The American Medical Association met in the Mechanics' Institute, at 11 A. M.

The President, Dr. W. O. BALDWIN, of Alabama, occupied the chair, assisted by Vice-Presidents Drs. GEO. MENDENHALL, of Ohio, and S. M. BEMIS, of Louisiana.

The Permanent Secretary, Dr. W. B. ATKINSON, of Pennsylvania, and Assistant Secretary, Dr. A. J. SEMMES, of Georgia were present.

The President invited to seats on the platform, Drs. Warren Stone and A. Lomez, of New Orleans, and ex Presidents H. F. Askew, of Delaware, N. S. Davis, of Illinois, and Alden March, of New York.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, of New Orleans.

Dr. T. G. Richardson, of Louisiana, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, welcomed the delegates to the city in an eloquent address.

He announced that the sessions would be held from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; and the sections would meet at 3 P. M., in the Mechanics' Institute and in the University.

The Committee of Arrangements reported the following as accredited delegates. There were from Arkansas, 2; Alabama, 26; Delaware, 1; Dist. of Columbia, 8; Georgia, 3; Illinois, 14; Indiana, 4; Kentucky, 14; Louisiana, 24; Michigan, 5; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 20; Missouri, 3; New York, 14; Ohio, 12; Pennsylvania, 12; Rhode Island, 2; Tennessee, 13; Texas, 7; West Virginia, 3; Wisconsin, 2; U. S. Army, 1; U. S. Navy, 2—193.

On motion of Dr. Richardson, a number of gentlemen were elected members by invitation. The President then delivered the annual address.

On motion of Dr. H. F. Askew, of Delaware, it was referred to the Committee of Publication.

Letters were read by the Permanent Secretary from Drs. S. D. Gross, of Pennsylvania, W. Byard and W. Canniff, of Canada and R. A. Kinloch, Chairman of Medical Society of South Carolina, expressing regret at their inability to be present on this occasion.

Reports of special committees were called for. Disease of Cornea—No report.

Cultivation of Cinchona Tree, Dr. L. J. Deal, Chairman, reported progress, and, on motion of Dr. Toner, District of Columbia, Dr. T. Antisell, District of Columbia, was added to that committee.

Excision of Joints for Injuries—No report.

Alcohol and its Relations to Medicine—Dr. Jno. Bell, Pennsylvania, chairman, reported, and the report was referred to the section on Practice of Medicine, etc.

On the Cryptogamic Origin of Disease, with special reference to recent microscopic investigations on that subject—Dr. Edward Curtis, U. S. A. Chairman. Reported and referred to section on Meteorology and Epidemics.

On Operations for Hare-lip—Dr. A. Hammer, Missouri, Chairman. No report.

On Clinical Thermometry in Diphtheria—Dr. Jos. G. Richardson, New York, Chairman. Discharged at their own request.

On Prophylactics in Zymotic Diseases—Dr. Nelson L. North, New York, Chairman. Reported and referred to section on Meteorology and Epidemics.

On Inebriate Asylums—Dr. C. H. Nichols, D. C., Chairman. No report.

On the Influence of the Pneumogastric Nerve on Spasmodic and Rhythmical Movements of the Lungs—Dr. Thomas Antisell, D. C., Chairman. No report.

To Examine into the Present Plan of Organization and Management of the United States Marine Hospitals—Dr. D. W. Bliss, D. C., Chairman. No report.

On the Utilization of Sewerage—Dr. Stephen Smith, New York, Chairman. No report.

On the Influence of Quarantine in Preventing the Introduction of Disease into the Ports of the United States—Dr. Elisha Harris, New York, Chairman. No report.

On Nurse Training Institutions—Dr. Samuel D. Groes, Pennsylvania, Chairman. Reported and referred to Section on Practical Medicine and Obstetrics.

On Commissioners to aid in Trials Involving Scientific Testimony—Dr. John Ordronaux, New York, Chairman. Reported and referred to Section on Medical Jurisprudence, etc.

On Annual Medical Register, Dr. John H. Packard, Pennsylvania, chairman. Reported progress, and on motion of Dr. Mussey, of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That each State Medical Society be requested to prepare an Annual Register of all the regular practitioners of medicine in their respective States, giving the name of the colleges in which they may have graduated, and date of diploma or license.

On Devising a Plan for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men—Dr. John H. Griscom, New York, Chairman. Reported, which was referred to the Committee of Publication.

On Veterinary Colleges—Dr. Thomas Antisell, District of Columbia, Chairman. Reported progress and was continued.

On Specialties in Medicine, and the propriety of Specialists Adversing—Dr. E. Lloyd Howard, Maryland, Chairman. Reported, and was,

on motion, made the special order for Wednesday at 12 M.

On Library of American Medical Works—Dr. J. M. Toner, D. C., Chairman. Reported and was, on motion of Dr. Davis, made the special order for Wednesday at 1 P. M.

On Vaccination—Dr. Henry A. Martin, Massachusetts, Chairman. No report.

On the Decomposition of Urea in Uræmic Poisoning—Dr. H. R. Noel, Maryland, Chairman. No report.

On the best method of Treatment for the different forms of Cleft Palate—Dr. W. R. Whitehead, N. Y., Chairman. Reported and referred to section on Surgery and Anatomy.

On Rank of Medical Men in the Navy—Dr. N. S. Davis, Illinois, Chairman, announced that their last year's report was final, and the committee was discharged.

The report on Medical Ethics by Dr. D. Francis Condie, Pennsylvania, Chairman, was read by Dr. Davis and adopted.

On American Medical Necrology—Dr. C. C. Cox, Maryland, Chairman, reported progress, and was continued. On motion of Dr. Davis, Dr. Cox was authorized to fill all vacancies on his committee, occasioned by members failing to report.

Voluntary communications were presented by Dr. Joseph Jones, of Louisiana, on Mollities Ossium; and referred to Section on Surgery, etc.

On cases of Lead Palsy from use of Cosmetics, by Dr. L. A. Sayre, of New York. Referred to Section on Hygiene, etc.

On the Physiology and Chemistry of Longevity, by Dr. Cutler, of Mississippi. Referred to Section on Hygiene, etc.

On the Protective and Preventive uses of Quinine, by Dr. S. Rogers, of New York. Referred to Section on Practical Medicine, etc.

On the Tongue in Malarious Diseases, by Dr. Osborn, of Alabama. Referred to Section on Practical Medicine, etc.

On the Warm Cerebro Spinal Bath in the Treatment of Congenital Apnoea, and on a New Method of Artificial Respiration, by E. D. McDaniel, of Alabama. Referred to Section on Practical Medicine, etc.

Reports on Climatology and Epidemics were received from Drs. Wm. Faulds Thoms, of New York; T. J. Heard, of Texas; F. W. Hatch, of California, and E. A. Hildreth, of West Virginia; which were referred to the Section on Climatology and Epidemics.

Reports of progress were received from Drs. R. C. Hamill, of Illinois; A. Sager, of Michigan; Wm. Compton, of Mississippi; and L. T. Pinn, of Louisiana.

On motion of Dr. Davis, the report on the Revision of the Plan of Organization, laid over from last year, was made the special order for Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

Papers relative to Medical Education were read and referred, on motion of Dr. Davis, to a special committee of five, to be appointed by the President.

The President appointed Drs. N. S. Davis, Ill.; P. F. Eve, Tenn.; E. S. Gaillard, Ky.; E. Lee Jones, N. Y.; and J. K. Bartlett, Wis.

On motion, adjourned until Wednesday, at 9 A. M.

SECOND DAY.—Wednesday, May 5th.

At 9 A. M., Dr. W. O. BALDWIN, the President, called the meeting to order. The reading of the minutes having been dispensed with, Dr. Richardson, the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presented the names of several candidates for admission, by invitation, to the Association, who were duly elected.

A paper on "A New Canula Needle for Applying Ligatures in Vesico-Vaginal Fistula," was presented by Dr. P. F. Eve, Tenn., and was referred to the Section on Surgery, etc.

On motion of Dr. J. M. Bush, of Ky., the following was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the chair, to take into consideration the subjects alluded to in the President's address, and report at this meeting.

The President selected as members of the committee: Drs. T. Parvin, of Indiana, chairman; J. M. Toner, of the District of Columbia; A. M. Pollock, of Pennsylvania; S. M. Welch, of Texas, and S. D. Seeley, of Alabama.

Dr. McPheeters, of Missouri, offered a communication from the Medical Association of that State, in reference to medical education.

On motion of Dr. Toner, District of Columbia, it was referred to the special committee on that subject.

Dr. Eve offered the minutes of the Medical Society of Tennessee, relative to the same subject, which was similarly referred.

Dr. E. S. Gaillard, of Ky., offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were referred to the same committee.

Whereas, The medical teachers of America have, after a trial of twenty-two years, failed to meet satisfactorily and efficiently the requirements of the great body of the profession in regard to medical education; and

Whereas, The condition of the profession is yearly becoming more deplorable, on account of the antagonistic and objectionable policy of medical schools, in making the amount of fees charged, rather than a successful teaching, the basis of competition; and

Whereas, To obtain professionally competent graduates, sound and efficient teachers are indispensably necessary; and

Whereas, Such teachers, to be found throughout the country, cannot be induced to leave their homes without the assurance of competent remuneration; and

Whereas, Such remuneration can only be obtained by adequate fees charged, unless by a system of low fees the number of students be relied upon to make up the inevitable pecuniary deficiency; and

Whereas, Reliance upon numbers of students for this purpose deplorably crowds the already overcrowded professional field, diminishing thereby individual income, judgment, experience, and skill, thereby compelling practitioners to resort to other avocations as a source of supplemental income; and

Whereas, This devotion to other pursuits often destroys opportunities for study and improvement, degrading thereby the status and standard of American physicians; and

Whereas, The schools of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Ala-

bama, Georgia, Texas, Tennessee, and District of Columbia, now charge comparatively remunerative fees; and

Whereas, The low system of fees is charged in only a few of the Middle States, and can with advantage be made to conform to the rate of fees charged elsewhere; and

Whereas, It is as unethical for colleges to underbid each other pecuniarily, as for practitioners to do so,

Resolved, That hereafter no medical school in this country, other than those fully endowed, shall be entitled to representation in this Association, if the amount charged by such schools for a single course of regular lectures be less than one hundred and forty dollars.

Resolved, That all schools charging less than this sum are earnestly requested by this Association to advance their rate of fees to the amount mentioned.

The report of Dr. Chas. A. Lee, of New York, the delegate to the Association of Superintendents of Insane Asylums, was offered and referred to the Section on Psychology.

The report of Dr. S. D. Gross, of Pennsylvania, delegate to Foreign Medical Associations, was presented, together with the letter to Dr. Ehrenberg, read and referred to the Committee of Publication.

The time having arrived for consideration of the Revision of the Plan of Organization, it was, on motion, taken up.

On motion of Dr. Hibberd, the following amendment to the Constitution, offered last year, was adopted.

Add to Art. VII. the following: "Provided, however, that when an amendment is properly under consideration, and an amendment is offered thereto, germane to the subject, it shall be in order, and if adopted, shall have the same standing and force as if proposed at the preceding meeting of the Association."

On motion, the following amendments to the Constitution, offered last year, were adopted:

II. MEMBERS.

In this section, second paragraph, fourth line, insert after the words "United States," the words "from the army and navy."

In fifth paragraph, third line, insert after the word "member," the words "or whose name shall have been, for non payment of dues, dropped from the rolls of the same;" in fifth line (same paragraph) after the word "sentence," read "or disability;" in sixth line, after the word "society," add the following: "Or shall have paid up all arrears of membership; nor shall any person, not a member and supporter of a local medical society, where such a one exists, be eligible to membership in the American Medical Association."

In seventh paragraph, fifth line, strike out the remainder of sentence after the word "by," and insert the words "at least three of the members present, or three of the absent permanent members." In ninth line, after the word "delegates," add the words "except the right to vote."

In eighth paragraph, fifth line, add after the word "delegates," the words "and comply with the requirements of the By-Laws of the Association."

In ninth paragraph, third line, insert after the word "must," the words "exhibit his credentials to the proper committee."

III. MEETINGS.

In first paragraph, third line, strike out after the word "shall," the words "never be the same for any two years in succession, and shall."

After the ninth paragraph insert the following new sentence: "Corresponding members shall consist of such medical gentlemen, eminent in their profession, residing out of the United States, as the Association shall, from time to time, elect."

IV. OFFICERS.

In first paragraph, third line, after the word "Treasurer," insert the words "and Librarian."

In second line, after the word "Secretary," strike out the article "and."

The following amendment was, after much discussion, unanimously rejected: In the third line, after the word "Librarian," insert the following new sentence: "The President shall be nominated and balloted for in open convention, and shall be elected only from those who have attended at least five annual meetings of the Association; and if, on the first ballot no person receives a majority of the votes cast, the second ballot shall be confined to the three highest on the list; should no choice be then made, the candidate lowest on the list shall then be dropped. In the event of a tie on the third or succeeding ballot, the President shall decide by a casting vote."

The following were adopted:

After eighth paragraph insert a new paragraph as follows: "The Librarian shall receive and preserve all the property in books, pamphlets, journals and manuscripts presented to or acquired by the Association, record their title in a book prepared for the purpose, acknowledge the receipt of the same; and he shall also be a member of the Committee of Publication."

V. STANDING COMMITTEES.

In second paragraph, second line, insert after the word "members," the words "of whom the Assistant Secretary shall be one."

In third paragraph, first line, strike out the word "and." In the second line, after the word "Treasurer," read "and Librarian."

VI. FUNDS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

In first paragraph, fifth line, insert after the word "the," the word "delegates and permanent." In same line strike out the word "individual."

VII. PROVISION FOR AMENDMENT.

In the first paragraph, fourth line, strike out the word "members," and insert the word "delegate."

BY-LAWS—III. STANDING COMMITTEES.

In second paragraph, ninth line, strike out all after the word "resolution."

In third paragraph, fourth line, after the word "receive," insert the word "original." In same line, after the word "any," insert the word "medical."

In third paragraph, eleventh line, strike out the word "volunteer," and insert the word "original."

In sixth paragraph, second line, after the word "State," insert "and Territory." In the fourth line strike out the words "our country," and insert the words "their respective States and Territories." In same line strike out all after the word "and," and insert the words "shall transmit them to the chairman of this committee on or before the first of April of each and every year."

V. ASSESSMENTS.

In fourth line strike out the word "the," and in same line all after the word "expenses," to the end of the sentence.

In second paragraph, first line, strike out all after the word "invitation," and insert the following sentences: "Permanent members not in attendance shall transmit their dues to the Treasurer. Any permanent member who shall fail to pay his annual dues for three successive years, unless absent from the country, shall be dropped from the roll of permanent members."

On motion of Dr. Davis, of Illinois, the amendment was amended as follows: "After having been notified by the Secretary of the forfeiture of their membership."

The amendment was adopted as amended.

The following were adopted as read:

VII. DELEGATES TO FOREIGN MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

In first paragraph, fourth line, after the word "Europe," insert the words "or other foreign countries."

X. OF THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When the previous question is demanded, it shall take at least twenty members to second it, and when the main question is put under force of the previous question and negatived, the question shall remain under consideration the same as if the previous question had not been enforced.

A recess was taken to allow the selection of members of the Committee of Nominations.

On reassembling, the Permanent Secretary announced the following as the Committee on Nominations:

New York—J. C. Smith; Delaware—H. F. Askew; Pennsylvania—A. M. Pollock; Kentucky—H. M. Skillman; Tennessee—J. B. Linsley; Mississippi—W. Y. Gadbury; Alabama—Jerome Cochran; Ohio—Jno. Townsend; Indiana—B. S. Woodworth; Illinois—T. D. Fitch; Wisconsin—H. Van Dusen; Missouri—J. S. Moore; Michigan—J. B. White; Georgia—R. D. Arnold; Louisiana—S. Logan; Texas—S. M. Welch; Minnesota—C. N. Hewitt; Arkansas—R. G. Jennings; West Virginia—W. J. Bates; Rhode Island—G. L. Collins; District of Columbia—L. W. Ritchie; United States Army—J. J. Woodward; United States Navy—F. E. Potter.

Dr. S. E. Chaille, of Louisiana, submitted a proposition for a common medical nomenclature in the United States, taking as a model an official publication on the subject, by the Royal College of Physicians of London, and offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the President, to report, as soon as practicable, to the present session of this Association, upon the following:

1. The propriety of adopting, and using its influence to have adopted, by the entire medical profession in the United States, the provisional "Nomenclature of Diseases of the Royal College of Physicians."

2. On the practicability of having this nomenclature published in such manner as may render it easily and cheaply accessible to every member of the profession.

3. To recommend such other practical measures for the action of this Association as may be necessary to introduce this nomenclature into official (military, naval, etc.) and general use.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee: Drs. S. E. Chaille, La., Chairman; J. J. Woodward, U. S. A.; A. B. Palmer, Mich.; J. F. Huestis, Alabama, and F. G. Smith, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Cochran, of Alabama, offered the following amendments to the Constitution, which were laid over under the rules:

1. Section 2, paragraph 1—That the clause, "as members by invitation," be stricken out.

2. That the second paragraph be stricken out.

3. That of paragraph fourth, all shall be stricken out except the first sentence.

4. That paragraph seven, of "members by invitation," be stricken out.

The reports of the Committee of Publication, and the Treasurer, were read, accepted, and referred to the Committee of Publication.

On motion, the Committee on Nominations were permitted to retire for consultation.

The special order for 12 o'clock being the report on Specialists, it was read by the Secretary, and, on motion of Dr. Sayre, the resolutions were adopted, and the report referred to the Committee of Publication.

Dr. L. P. Yandell, Jr., of Kentucky, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That private handbills, addressed to members of the medical profession, or by cards in medical journals, calling the attention of professional brethren to themselves as specialists, be declared in violation of the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association.

The special order for one o'clock being the report on American Medical Library, Dr. Toner, Chairman, read the report.

After some discussion, on motion of Dr. Hibberd, of Indiana, the report was accepted.

Dr. Davis, of Illinois, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That the proposition of the Librarian of the Congressional Library be accepted.

Resolved, That a Committee of one be appointed, residing at Washington, to render the Librarian of Congress such assistance as the interests of the Association may require.

The Report on Medical Education, Dr. J. C. Reeve, Ohio, Chairman, was presented, and, on motion of Dr. Hibbard of Indiana, it was made the special order for 10 o'clock on Thursday.

The Committee on Prize Essays offered the following:

The undersigned appointed Committee on

Prize Essays at the session of 1868, respectfully report:

They have received but two essays—one upon "the Physiological effect and Therapeutical uses of Atropia and its salts;" the other upon "Quinine as a Therapeutic agent." They agree to present both of these essays to the Association, and to recommend the award of a prize of one hundred dollars to each of them.

S. M. BEMISS, Chairman.

C. BEARD.

JOSEPH T. SCOTT,

S. A. SMITH.

The Secretary broke the seals, and announced that Dr. S. S. Herrick, of New Orleans, was the author of the paper on quinine, and Dr. Roberts Bartholow, of Cincinnati, was the author of that on atropia. The report was accepted, and with the papers referred to the Committee of Publication.

Remarks upon certain points referring to success in the operation of vesico vaginal fistula by M. Schuppert, M. D., of New Orleans, La.

On motion of Dr. Davis, the Sections were authorized to meet at 3½ P. M., in place of 3.

A Communication from the Gynecological Society of Boston, was read by the Permanent Secretary, and, on motion of Dr. Davis, was laid upon the table.

Dr. D. W. Booth, of Mississippi, offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted.

Whereas, The proper construction of Art. 4, Sec. 1, Code of Ethics, A. M. A., having been called for, relative to consultation with irregular practitioners, who are graduates of regular schools;

Resolved, That said Art. 4, Section 1, Code of Ethics, A. M. A., excludes all such practitioners from recognition by the regular profession.

On motion, the Association adjourned until Thursday at 9 A. M.

THIRD DAY.—Thursday, May 6th.

The Association met at 9 A. M., the President in the chair.

Dr. Parvin, of Indiana, Chairman of Committee on the President's address, reported as follows:

We cannot refrain, before entering upon the consideration of the plan recommended by the President, for the improvement of medical education, from gladly expressing our high appreciation of the general tone of this address, of the broad and catholic spirit which pervades it, finding expression in earnest and eloquent words—in brief, we believe the address worthy the perusal of every member of the profession, in that it was worthy the memorable occasion, and is worthy the annals of medicine.

On the other hand we cannot refrain, with sadness be it said, from acknowledging the truth of the terrible allegations made against the present condition of medical education, and the little success attending the efforts for improvements in such connection, made during a score of years.

The special recommendation made by the President is in these words:

"I would advise that we appoint a committee of our wisest and best men to digest a plan for one or more National Medical Schools, and to memorialize Congress in behalf of the enterprise. Let the plan embrace as a basis the features presented by the Cincinnati Convention of Teachers; let these schools or universities confer such distinctions and privileges as will be proportionate to the superiority they demand, and such as will make the attainment of their diploma an object of the ambition of those who engage in the study of medicine; let the choice be open to all aspirants, and the appointment or election of professors so guarded as to secure the very highest talent, the most profound learning with the most fully demonstrated capacity for teaching. Make the salaries of the professors large, and not to depend upon the number of students; and let the Federal Government assume a proper share of the expenses incurred."

Your committee express their hearty approval of this general plan, but suggest that the effort at first should be for the establishment of but a single school; as more feasible, and beside one such institution would be a model which other medical colleges might in time be induced to imitate in extent, duration and thoroughness of teaching, in rigidity of requirements for the degree of M. D.

We likewise desire to say that when the details of this general plan are thrown into form there should be the amplest security against the places and the power of such a medical college as designed ever falling into the hands of politicians or the proteges of politicians. Medicine is higher than politics, broader than political creeds and party platforms.

In conclusion, your committee reiterate the recommendation of the President as to the appointment of a committee for the special purposes referred to.

On motion of Dr. Hibberd the report was adopted, and on motion of Dr. Davis the committee was ordered to consist of five. The President appointed Dr. F. G. Smith, of Pennsylvania; Dr. D. H. Storer, Massachusetts; Dr. E. S. Gailard, of Kentucky, and Dr. Joseph Jones, of Louisiana.

On motion of Dr. Davis, of Illinois, the President, Dr. W. O. Baldwin, was added to the committee.

Dr. Palmer, of Michigan, submitted the following amendments to the by-laws, which were adopted:

Amend section 11 of by-laws by inserting in place of the clause after "6 Psychology," "each section, etc., these words: The Chairman and Secretary of the several sections shall, like other officers of the Association, be nominated by the Special Committee of one member from each State represented at the meeting, and elected by a vote on general ticket. They shall hold their office until the close of the proper business of the annual meeting next succeeding their election, and until their successors are appointed.

Modify next paragraph thus; "papers appropriate to the several sections in order to secure consideration and action must be sent to the

Secretary of the appropriate section at least one month before the meeting which is to act upon them. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to whom such papers are sent to examine them with care and with the advice of the chairman of his section, to determine the time and order of their presentation, and give due notice of the same, and after their full examination and discussion by the section, they shall be sent to the Permanent Secretary of the Association.

All papers presented directly to the Association, and other matters may, at the discretion of the Association, be referred to the various sections for their consideration and report.

The President appointed as Delegates to the British Medical Association the following gentlemen:

Dr. N. Pinckney, U. S. N.
Dr. R. R. McIlvaine, Ohio.
Dr. J. F. Hibberd, Indiana.
Dr. Harvey Lindsley, D. C.
Dr. G. C. Blackman, Ohio.

To the Canadian Medical Association:

Dr. Alden March, New York.

He also appointed as the Committee on Ethics, Drs. L. A. Sayre, N. Y.; J. M. Toner, D. C.; H. F. Askew, Del.; R. D. Arnold, Ga.; L. A. McCluskey, Ala.

Dr. Hibberd presented a handbill put out by Dr. J. B. Buchtil, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and charged irregular practice in this conduct. The paper was read, and referred to the Committee on Ethics.

Dr. Davis read a report of the meeting of Editors, and presented the following from the Association of American Medical Editors:

To the American Medical Association:

I have been instructed to announce to your honorable body, that those members of your Association in attendance on this annual meeting, after proper consultation, have effected a permanent organization, with the title of "The Association of American Medical Editors." The objects of this organization are the cultivation of friendly relations, mutual assistance, community of effort and views, where possible, in system of receiving foreign exchanges, and sending our own journals abroad; concert of action in support of improvements in the present system of medical education, and of a higher standard of preliminary attainments for those who propose to enter upon the study of medicine; in proposing laws for the proper registration of births, marriages and deaths; in collecting the names of all the regular practitioners in the several States, and in promoting generally the value and efficiency of our periodical medical literature. The Association thus formed is to hold its annual sessions on the day preceding the annual meetings of this body, and in the same localities. Dr. W. S. MITCHELL, of New Orleans, is the Permanent Secretary, and Dr. J. B. LINDSLEY, of Nashville, Tenn., the Assistant Secretary. Congratulating your honorable body on the establishment of another organized power within

the ranks of your noble profession, I remain
yours, most truly,
N. S. DAVIS, Editor,
President of Association of American
Medical Editors.

Referred to Committee of Publication.

The Secretary presented a paper from Dr. Walsh, of Georgia referring to the action of the Georgia Medical Society in his case. Referred to the Committee on Ethics.

Dr. Parvin, of Ind., read the report of Dr. J. C. Reeves, of Ohio, on Medical Education, which had been made the special order for 10 o'clock, A. M. The report was adopted; and referred to the Committee of Publication.

[Remainder next week.]

THE SUMTER COUNTY (ALA.) MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Sumter County Medical Society met this morning, according to adjournment.

The president being absent, Dr. E. H. SHOLL took the chair. Dr. A. H. SMITH, president, having removed from the State, Dr. E. H. SHOLL was elected President, and Dr. J. M. GODFREY, Vice-President.

Dr. R. D. WEBB read, by appointment, an essay upon "Death," in which, viewing death as the correlative of life, he drew attention to different phases of ideas through which the mind has passed in regard to *force* and *matter*, and compared them with similar changes which our ideas have undergone in regard to *life* and *matter*. In the former there were three. (1) Entire disconnection, force being a separate entity. (2) Partial connection, force being a subtle fluid pervading matter, and (3) Inseparable union, force being a *property* of matter, the result of changes in its molecular arrangement, the different forms in which it is manifested, being but the conservation of inherent forces.

So in life the older physiologists believed it a separate entity, superadded to matter, controlling its actions, and removing it from the influence of physical laws. Next it is a subtle fluid (animal spirits) pervading matter, and to some extent removing it from the influence of physical laws; while at present, the medical mind is beginning to recognize it as inseparable from matter, and dependent for its various phenomena upon changes which occur in the molecular arrangement of *organized matter* under the influence of physical stimuli.

This was maintained by reference to the known physical action of many of the vital acts, and also by examples from the inorganic work, when very different properties are manifested in substances of the same chemical composition by a

change of relation in its molecular arrangement.

Life was the result of *specific organization*, so death was the result of disintegration in this organization; and that just in proportion as this organism was destroyed, so most of life was lost; and to the same extent death approached life, in the higher organisms, was divided into organic and animal, so death was *organic* and *animal*.

The organism was compared to the engine, whose motor power was generated in the conservation of forces in the disintegration of coal and water, under the stimulus of combustion, and then combined and utilized by the mechanical arrangement of the various parts of the engine. So the motor power of the animal organism originated in the combustion of the tissues of the body, which through the mechanical arrangement of the various organs it was utilized, and manifested in vital phenomena.

Thus death might commence through a failure of these changes, whereby the motor power becomes deficient, or in an inability of the animal organism to utilize these forces, in consequence of the failure of some vital organ. In this way death may seem to be the result of the conservation of the forces of life.

Thus, while to the physiologist organic death was a subject of the greatest interest, to the practitioner it was equally necessary to guard against its insidious approaches, as it was to recognize the more patent terminus of life, designated as animal death.

Obstetrical cases were reported by Dr. KINNARD and SHOLL, which gave rise to the discussion of the use of chloroform in obstetrics, in which Drs. HOUSTON, GODFREY and others participated.

The special subject of discussion "*veratrum viride*" was then taken up, and a few expression of opinion had, which showed a general concurrence of the members in its utility as a therapeutic remedy, and its beneficial action in fevers and inflammation, where an arterial sedative was indicated. It was used by most of the members in pneumonia, in the first stage, so long as the pulse was full and steady.

The Society adjourned to meet in Livingston on Tuesday, November 2d, 1869.

R. D. WEBB, Secretary.

Livingston, May 4th, 1869.

— A man advertised for "competent persons to undertake the sale of a new medicine," and adds, that it will be profitable for the undertaker.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Periscope.

Opium in Diabetes.

F. W. PAVY, M.D., F.R.S., Senior Assistant-Physician to, and Lecturer on Physiology at Guy's Hospital, has in the *British Medical Journal* the following remarks on this topic.

Contained in the number of the *British Medical Journal* for April 10th, I noticed a communication from Dr. BASHAM, entitled, "Observations on the Successful Treatment of Diabetes by Alkalies and the Phosphatic Salts of Ammonia, with Limited Restriction of Diet." A case which I brought forward at the Clinical Society toward the close of last year, that had been treated successfully without restriction of diet, is there alluded to. The medicinal agents administered in this case consisted of opium in increasing doses until the quantity reached twelve grains per diem, and a mixture containing the bicarbonate of potash and aromatic spirit of ammonia.

What is said by Dr. BASHAM leads me to offer a few remarks, because the inference is conveyed that the result might have been attributable to the alkalies, and not to the opium. I am quite ready to admit that it would have been more satisfactory for the sake of conclusiveness, if the alkalies had not been administered; but I am at the same time convinced, from what I have seen in other cases, that they had little or nothing to do with the rapid arrest of the discharge of sugar that occurred.

I know of no medical agent that is capable of exerting a controlling influence over the complaint like that exerted by opium. In common with others, I have employed alkalies and ammonia largely in diabetes, and am well familiar with the kind of effect to be looked for. I have been of opinion that they produce a slowly beneficial action in the complaint; but never have I observed any immediate effect of a marked nature that could be attributed solely to their influence. With opium, on the other hand, the effect is so striking that there can be no question of its reality. In my communication to the Clinical Society, besides the case above alluded to, two others were mentioned, in both of which the sugar was removed—in the one instance by opium, and in the other by morphia. In these cases there was no other agent administered. They were cases of disease in middle-aged subjects. The sugar was reduced as far as it could

be by a restricted diet; and then, under the influence of the morphia and opium, it was entirely removed.

There is also at the present time a patient in No. 1 bed, John Ward, Guy's Hospital, a most instructive case bearing on the point in question. It is the same patient to whom I administered the ozonic ether without observing any beneficial effect, and whose case, in reference to this agent, I mentioned in the *Lancet* a few weeks ago. The man, a middle-aged person, was passing, under a restricted diet, about six pints of urine, containing upward of three thousand grains of sugar, in the twenty-four hours. At first, after the ozonic ether had been discontinued, morphia was administered in gradually increasing doses, beginning with half a grain three times a day. The quantity of urine and sugar from day to day declined, and in the space of about three weeks, disappeared altogether; the quantity of morphia administered at this time being a grain and three-quarters three times a day. After a little while, the morphia was taken off; and in a week's time the sugar began to reappear; and went on from day to day increasing. This state of things was allowed to continue for about a fortnight, when opium was given; under its influence the sugar has again disappeared. I merely here allude to this case; the patient, being still in the hospital, may be seen by any one desirous of doing so.

Of what service as a curative agent, opium, in larger doses than it has been customarily given, may prove in cases in general, I do not at present pretend to say. Much more extended observation is required before this point can be determined. Whatever may happen to be disclosed by subsequent experience, it cannot be denied, I think, that we have before us an important therapeutic fact. The woman whose case formed the basis of my communication to the Clinical Society has been seen by me from time to time, up to as recently as a fortnight back. She has taken no opium or other kind of medicine since October last; has been living (as she did when under treatment) upon an ordinary mixed diet, and has been passing urine devoid of sugar. Her case, in fact, up to the present time, forms an example of a direct and perfect cure.

I have a patient under treatment, also in John Ward, to whom I have been lately giving the carbonate of ammonia in a much larger extent than it is usually administered. One hundred grains in the twenty-four hours have been taken. At the commencement it was given without a restricted diet; then discontinued; and after the patient had been for a few days upon a restricted

diet, given again. At first, the effect observed was an increase both in the amount of urine and sugar. Since, however, a marked improvement has occurred.

The Value of Medicine.

Sir THOMAS WATSON, in retiring from the presidency of the Clinical Society of London, gave a very appropriate as well as very brief address, from which we extract the following sensible remarks, as found in the *Medical Times and Gazette*.

"It seems to have been thought, in some quarters, that I had renounced my faith in physic—that I undervalued the resources and the usefulness of our art. Such a notion is the very reverse of the truth. I am anxious to have the effects of remedies carefully ascertained and certified, just because I have so great faith in their real force. What I deprecate, what I would fain see altered, what it is one great end of this Society to do away with, is the vagueness of aim, the uncertainty of result, the merely tentative nature of too many of our prescriptions. Far from thinking that our warfare with disease is a vain warfare, I am only desirous that our arms should have the precision of the modern rifle, instead of the wild flight of the old-fashioned smooth-bore. Probably I have even greater reliance than many physicians upon the virtues of drugs—of what used to be called simples—a word I like, because it helps continually to suggest to one's mind the golden rule, that their administration should be simple; that they should be mixed as little as possible with other substances which might confuse and vitiate the conclusions to be drawn from their actual operation. I am one of those who hold to the doctrine—always within its proper limitations, the limitations assigned by BACON—the doctrine of final causes, so despised by modern philosophy. I believe that those subtle essences which human research and ingenuity have succeeded in deriving from various substances in nature, and which, when applied to the human body, sometimes even in very minute quantities, have a potency so marvellous as to abolish pain, to compel sleep, to extinguish fevers, to stop for long, perhaps forever, the recurrence of paroxysms of epilepsy, which had continued to recur for years, were implanted in those substances by the Creator, among other uses, it may be, for these very services to mankind, and that there lie concealed in other substances, and especially in the vegetable kingdom, many analogous healing powers, which it is a part of man's mission

and privilege, and will be his great regard, to search after and discover."—*N. Y. Med. Journal*.

A New and Improved Method of Preserving Pathological and Anatomical Specimens.

Dr. WM. H. DE CAMP, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has the following communication in the Transactions of the Michigan State Medical Society.

While we were marching through Tennessee and Mississippi in 1862, I had abundant opportunities for collecting fish and other objects of natural history, which would be of little interest unless they could be so preserved as to retain their colors.

From what I had seen in museums, and those I had myself preserved in alcohol, or Goodby's Fluid, I had learned that a loss of color was always to be looked for.

I therefore decided to try and discover some method that would obviate this objection, at least. From a series of experiments then commenced, and not then completed, I have been rewarded with results *too important* not to be brought to the notice of our profession.

I first learned that any oil or other substance not capable of extracting the greater portion of the water naturally contained in a specimen, would cause it not only to decompose, but also to macerate, no matter how hermetically sealed it might be. I have at last found that to preserve a specimen with its colors the nearest natural, requires so much of the water *only* to be extracted by the preserving fluid as will prevent the macerating of the tissues.

After trying the articles and compounds that I could learn had ever been used for this purpose, I found them all failures in the direction I was looking. *All* the experiments, have also satisfied me that there is no means of endosmotic action that will supply to the specimen a material capable of preventing shriveling, or shrinkage.

The best combination I have as yet found for my purpose, has been that of sugar, water and alcohol, and either chloride of zinc or carbolic acid.

The proportions of these have to be varied according to the transparency desired in the particular specimen being prepared.

For most articles the following formula is the nearest correct:

R. Syrupus simp. (saturated strength.)

Aquæ,	aa	Oj.
Alcohol, 69 per cent.		f. ʒiv.
Acid. carbolic,		ʒj. M.

The specimen requires to have the blood re-

moved by maceration (as it is soluble in this solution) or it will discolor the fluid.

The best menstruum for this purpose is some of the same compound, and then a transfer to the permanent solution, after a few days or weeks.

Specimens preserved in this manner have nothing of the offensive odor which makes specimens so disgusting when required to be handled for examination.

The specimens presented here will give a good illustration of its properties, as you can see, by some of the labels, that some of them were put up in 1863.

Hydrophobia Treated by the Russian Bath.

The *Chicago Tribune* relates a case of rabies canina recently treated by the Russian bath in Chicago, according to the recommendation of Dr. Buisson, whose views have already been adverted to in our journal.

A young man, named William Goodwillie, was bitten on the right hand by a small cur, not supposed to be mad. About seven weeks afterward he worked very hard, especially on Friday and part of the following day. On Saturday afternoon he complained of pains in his bones and physical prostration. He dropped work and sat down, remarking that he was going to have small-pox or hydrophobia. He barked in a playful way, and tried to treat the matter as lightly as possible. He went home subsequently, and laid down on the bed. The night passed quietly. The disease was gathering in force for the final charge. Sunday morning he arose and partially dressed himself. He went to the washstand to make his toilet. That was the end of his sanity. He was seized with convulsions, alternating with furious delirium. The next day, as his symptoms were rapidly increasing in severity, his medical attendants recommended the vapor bath. He was placed in a close carriage, and conveyed to the bath-rooms. The moment he entered the vapory atmosphere of the bath-house, his madness increased, and, distending his mouth to its widest reach, he nearly choked himself in vain endeavors to expectorate.

When the bath was ready, a pair of handcuffs were placed on his wrists, and he was forcibly thrust into the little air-tight closet called a bath-room. The steam is forced into the chamber from underneath, and as the effects made themselves perceptible, he became furiously frantic. His yells were loud and appalling, and much resembled the bark of a dog. He stamped his bare feet on the floor, beat the sides with his head and manacled hands, and otherwise behaved himself in a manner that was terrible to hear, and froze the blood of those in waiting. Gradually the

heat was increased, and in the course of five minutes 125° Fahrenheit was reached. At this stage a body fell to the floor, and then all was still. The heat was then increased to 136°, and shut off. A minute or two after, the attendant entered the little chamber, and conveyed the almost inanimate form into an adjoining room. Cold water was thrown on his face, and he began to breathe slowly. Under the application of more water, respiration increased perceptibly, and hopes were expressed that the remedy had proved efficacious. But soon he began to foam at the mouth; his breath came slow and heavily, and about ten minutes after he was taken from the bath-room he expired.

It is not clear to us that this was a case of rabies canina, and so far as the bath is concerned, it has been recommended rather as a prophylactic, than a curative procedure.

Reviews and Book Notices.

Cesophagotomy for the Removal of Foreign Bodies; with a History of the Operation. Second edition, revised. By DAVID W. CHEEVER, M. D., pp. 84. Boston: JAMES CAMPBELL, 1868. Price, \$1.50. From CLAXTON, REMSEN and HAFELFINGER, Market street.

The bulk of this brochure is devoted to the history of three cases that came under Dr. CHEEVER's own observation. The operation would seem to be justifiable, and should undoubtedly be resorted to after the exhaustion of milder methods of extraction. Dr. CHEEVER makes no mention of the bristle probang described in the *HALF-YEARLY COMPENDIUM OF MEDICAL SCIENCE*, No. 3, January 1869, p. 283. The history of cesophagotomy and a tabular exhibit of recorded cases constitute a valuable feature of this little work.

A Treatise on the Function of Digestion; its Disorders, and their Treatment. By F. W. PAVY, M. D., F. R. S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, etc. etc. From the second London edition. Pp. 246. Philadelphia: HENRY C. LEA, 1869. Price \$3.00. From the publisher.

This monograph on a very important subject, that almost daily in one way or other comes under the notice of the physician, gives a brief and condensed resumé of the function of digestion, and its various derangements. The subjects are all very briefly considered, but the observations are condensed eminently practical, and well adapted to the use of the general practitioner. This belongs to a class of books that are of special value to the physician. It is issued in the neat style so characteristic of the well-known publisher.

Medical and Surgical Reporter.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 29, 1869.

S. W. BUTLER, M. D., & D. Q. BRINTON, M. D., Editors.

Medical Society and Clinical Reports, Notes and Observations, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, News, etc., etc., of general medical interest, are respectfully solicited.

Articles of special importance, such especially as require original experimental research, analysis, or observation, will be liberally paid for.

To insure publication, articles must be practical, brief as possible to do justice to the subject, and carefully prepared, so as to require little revision.

We particularly value the practical experience of country practitioners, many of whom possess a fund of information that rightfully belongs to the profession.

LOCALITY AND DISEASE.

Certain diseases are called endemic because they characterize given localities. They are always found there, and only rarely and for short periods extend to other districts.

The causes of this endemism are very obscure, and have not yet been studied with the care they deserve. For on a full appreciation of the relation which man bears to his surroundings in a pathological point of view, depends the efficacy of our prescriptions of change of climate in disease. It is eminently unsatisfactory to the intelligent physician to be obliged to tell a patient some change is necessary. Why is it necessary? and furthermore *what* change is advisable? Except the local factors in the present case be known, how little rational advice can we give!

With increased facilities for locomotion, it is becoming more and more fashionable to send patients who can afford it, to some spring or bathing place in summer, and either to the dry interior northwest, or the warm moist south in winter. Usually the recommendation is made, hit or miss, because the doctor has recently read some article in a medical journal, in praise of the locality he names. As to its precise physical geography, its climate, soil, temperature, winds, moisture, accommodations etc., etc., he is usually in contented ignorance.

Even physicians who have opportunities of knowing, who live at a locality or have visited it, are rarely good authority. They have few data of comparison, they wish to praise a spot in which their practice is, or where they enjoyed themselves, and will condemn it if they had a disagreeable time, or knew of a few cases who grew worse.

These reflections impressed us on reading an

article in a late number of the *Medical Record*. Its author, Dr. MATTOCKS, is a resident of Minnesota, and aims to give a very favorable impression of the climate of that state. He is right, for it is a good climate for many cases, but his arguments show how superficially this important subject is treated by American writers. The very fact that he bases his reasoning on the causes of deaths in the census returns of 1860, is enough to damage his statements. All, he says, will be benefited by going to Minnesota, for whom a tonic course of treatment is advised. This is a wide statement indeed, and shows how lax physicians are in their advice.

Dr. BOWDITCH in recent numbers of the *Atlantic Monthly* lays great stress on dampness as the cause of consumption. This is his hobby. Yet it is notorious that the climate of Key West, one of the dampest in the world—though fogs are unknown and rains scarce—is admirable for this complaint. Dr. MATTOCK, however, seems to think that dampness is to be estimated by the annual rain fall—certainly a novel method of estimating it.

EDITORIAL CHAFF AND CHAFFING.

In a recent editorial article the New York *Medical Record* has this to say about Philadelphia as compared with Boston and New York.

"Most of the leading physicians of Boston and New York do not now require the stamp of Paris, or Vienna, or Berlin, on their medical ideas, provided they are really true and good.

"If any physician, young or old, in these two cities has any new truths of his own to present, he has himself to blame if he is not well received.

"We are not entirely without hope that, in the distant future, even Philadelphia—so glorious in the past of our medical science—may yet rise again to the level of our times, and ceasing to persecute, may learn to love; may give her truly noble leaders in science less reason to express the wish that their lines had fallen in more favorable places, and thus may do something toward regaining the sceptre of medical power which she has so passively allowed to slip from her grasp."

There is just enough truth in this statement for it to be disagreeable to us. Our cotemporary cannot wonder if we sit restive under it. Persons who say impalatable facts so roundly, deserve hard words in return. Where is their *"savoir vivre?"*

As if Philadelphia had not the grandest colleges the most distinguished surgeons, the most eminent physicians! Why should the fact that a

few Old Men of the Sea in the shape of venerable medical fugies sit astride of science here, be thrown in our faces? It is a fault that time will heal.

A LAW REGULATING CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THE NEW PHARMACY ACT, which went into operation in England at the commencement of this year, provides that no person can commence business as a chemist and druggist in Great Britain without being registered as such, after examination. Two grades in the profession are established, to wit, "Chemist and Druggist," and "Pharmaceutical Chemist." To obtain the subordinate title of chemist and druggist, it is necessary to pass a minor examination in prescriptions, practical dispensing of medicine, pharmacy, materia medica, botany and chemistry. The candidate must be able to read prescriptions without abbreviation, translate them into English, and give both a literal and idiomatic rendering of the Latin directions for use. He must also possess a knowledge of the elementary structure of plants, their names, the orders to which they belong, the countries from which they are obtained, and the preparations into which they enter. In the more extended examination, which confers the higher title of pharmaceutical chemist, with exemption from serving on juries, the candidate, in addition to the above tests, must translate English prescriptions into Latin, detect errors in Latin prescriptions, know when a dose is unusually large, be acquainted with the means of detecting poisons and the antidotes to be given, be able to distinguish spurious from genuine drugs, and show a familiarity with the laws of chemical combination, and both the Linnæan and the Natural system of botany.

Women Medical Students.

"The University of Edinburgh recently granted permission to a young lady to attend the medical lectures, but the young male students made such loud objection that the favor was withdrawn."

We would inform our friends abroad, that there is in this city a Woman's Medical College, that has struggled into a respectable position, in spite of the rather ungracious opposition of a few members of the medical profession, where a first class medical education can be obtained. It has its own college and hospital, a respectable corps of professors, and a liberal endowment. Those women who have a fancy for the labors, trials, responsibilities, and poor pay of the medical profession, can be accommodated here with opportunities for a good education.

Notes and Comments.

Proceedings of the Amer Medical Association.

We arranged with Dr. ATKINSON, the Permanent Secretary of the American Medical Association, for a prompt and full report of the proceedings of the recent meeting of the Association in New Orleans, and expected to have published it in full last week. But Dr. ATKINSON's papers were forwarded by Express, and delayed on the way, and the report was only received in time to get a portion of it in this number. The rest will appear next week. Our readers will find the report full and correct, the minutes being official.

The Crime of Abortion.

Archbishop SPAULDING, the distinguished primate of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, in a pastoral letter at the close of a recent Council, speaks in these decided terms of a crime only too common in this generation.

"The abiding interest all feel in the preservation of the morals of our country, constrains us to raise our voice against the daily increasing practice of infanticide, especially before birth. The notoriety which this monstrous crime has obtained of late, and the hecatombs of infants that are annually sacrificed to Moloch, to gratify an unlawful passion, are a sufficient justification for our alluding to a painful and delicate subject, which should not even be mentioned among Christians. We may observe that the crying sin of infanticide is most prevalent in those localities where the system of education without religion has been longest established, and been most successfully carried out. The inhuman crime might be compared to the murder of the 'Innocents,' except that the criminals in this case exceed in enormity the cruelty of Herod. If it is a sin to take away the life even of an enemy; if the crime of shedding innocent blood cries even to Heaven for vengeance, in what language can we characterize the double guilt of those whose souls are stained with the innocent blood of their own unborn, unregenerate offspring. The murder of an infant before its birth is, in the sight of God and of his Church, as great a crime as would be the killing of a child after birth, with this aggravating circumstance, that in the former case the unborn child dies deprived of the essential grace of baptism. No mother is allowed, under any circumstances, to permit the death of her unborn infant, not even for the sake of preserving her own life, because the end never justifies the means, and we must not do evil that good may come from it."

We are glad to see the clergy address their flocks in this style. It is a spurious and dangerous delicacy which loves the action, but shuns the word on topics of this nature.

Vermont Medical Society.

The semi-annual meeting of this Society is to be held at Brandon on Wednesday and Thursday, June 2d and 3d, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday. The usual arrangements have been made with most of the railroads of the State.

The Photograph Premiums.


It will be noticed that we offer as premiums for new subscribers to our publications a certain number of copies of photographs of distinguished European Physicians and Surgeons. The list was published in the *REPORTER* of May 1st. These premiums can only be given where subscribers pay "full subscriptions." We cannot afford it in cases where we have already commuted with our other publications. When we put the *REPORTER* and *COMPENDIUM*, for instance, at \$7, we already throw off \$1, which is as much as we can do in justice to ourselves.

A Soluble Salt of Mercury for Hypodermic Injections.

M. BOUILLON suggests in a late number (15th April) of the *Bull. de Therapeutique*, a solution of the double iodide of mercury and sodium for hypodermic injections. It is soluble in water without decomposition; it is active, yet not irritating to the tissues; it is manageable and safe. 1.5 parts of this, (by weight), in 100 parts of water, gives a solution, of which 10 drops can be administered every other day in syphilis. After a week or two the amount of the injection can be increased ten drops at a time.

Bleaching Sponges.

The white, beautiful appearing sponges which are sold in the streets of our cities, are bleached in the following manner: The softest, finest specimens are selected, and the sand removed from the cavities by shaking; they are then washed in hot water, and, after squeezing out the water, are placed in a bath of dilute hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, and allowed to remain for half an hour. They are then taken out, and, after washing again in hot water, are placed in a fresh bath of the dilute acid, to which has been added six per cent. of dissolved hyposulphite of soda, and allowed to remain twenty four hours. The sponge is finished by washing in water, and drying.—*Boston Jour. Chem.*

[ *Readers of the REPORTER are invited to send us copies of local Newspapers, and similar publications, from all parts of the country, which contain matters of interest to the profession. They will be thankfully received, and acknowledged under "Communications received."*]

Correspondence.

DOMESTIC.

Extra-Uterine Pregnancy.

EDITORS MED. AND SURG. REPORTER:

Case.—Mrs. —, aged 35 years; the mother of five children, the youngest seven years of age. She became pregnant with her sixth child about the 12th of October, 1867, and soon after began to suffer from paroxysms of severe pains in the right side of the head, face, right hypochondriac, lumbar, and iliac regions, with tinnitus aurium, sympathetic cough and other symptoms referable to the nervous system; her catamenia returned regularly during the first three consecutive months of gestation; previous to the fourth month a tumor (very painful and tender to the touch) was observed in the right iliac fossa, which disappeared upon the application of fomentations.

The case came under my care April 26th, 1868, in the seventh month of gestation, after having been treated by half a score of physicians in turn. At my first visit the foregoing history was elicited. It was easy to diagnose hysteria, and the administration of the fluid extract of valerian, in full doses, caused all the capricious pains and nervous symptoms to disappear.

In a few weeks, however, the patient was seized with intense abdominal pain, referred particularly to the iliac fossae, and which continued to increase in severity from day to day, and resisted all therapeutical measures to afford any permanent relief. Large doses of morphia, fomentations, and the local application of anodynes gave only temporary relief. The abdominal parietes became excessively tender, and the stomach very irritable, nausea being so constant that any attempts at supporting treatment proved of little avail. The movements of the fetus produced the most intense pain.

June 26th, (pregnancy being advanced to eight and a half months,) two consultations were held, which resulted in the diagnosis of uterine neuralgia. The *show* now made its appearance, it being only sixteen days to full term. Anodynes were administered largely, with quinia and support.

Four days later, July 1st, another consultation was held, at which it was advised to induce premature labor, but this was objected to by the patient and her friends.

July 3d, I was called to attend the patient in labor. Found her, as I supposed, in real labor,

with regular recurring pains. Made a vaginal examination, and found the os dilated to the size of a half dollar, but could not touch the membranes, but instead of these, I found within the os a thick, cushion like substance covering the os uteri and offering serious obstruction to labor. On the following morning the pains subsided, and we awaited patiently the completion of her term.

July 8th. Abdomen very much enlarged from effused fluid, which I thought due to dropsy of the ovum.

At the completion of her term, labor did not come on, and *fourteen days* beyond the full period, a consultation of three medical gentlemen was held, a diagnosis of ascites was made, but no cause could be assigned for this protracted gestation. The idea of an extra-uterine pregnancy was suggested by one, but the introduction of the uterine sound put a quietus to all such conjectures, as the operator was very positive that he had felt the foetus in utero.

On the 29th of July the patient died, it being seventeen days beyond full term.

Post-mortem, seventeen hours after death, revealed the following condition. Dropsy of the ovum, due to extensive inflammation of the enveloping membrane; uterus was enlarged to twice the size of a non gravid womb, and contained nothing; os dilated and lying to the right, with the fundus to the left; right ovary enlarged and filled with pus. It was now apparent that the substance felt with the examining finger, which seemed to obstruct labor, was in fact the fundus uteri, which we could easily reach through the dilated os. Resting upon the right ovary and fundus was a special sac, containing the secundines and a full grown and well developed foetus, weighing seven pounds, with a placenta weighing one and a half pounds. The placenta lay in the inferior extremity of the special sac, and was firmly adherent to the ovary. The vertex presented. No communication existed between the sac and uterus, nor was the sac ruptured.

I have no comments to make upon this case; except that, so far as I am able to learn, this is the first case on record where extra-uterine foetation has gone on to and beyond the full period of gestation. As a rule, rupture of the sac and fatal hemorrhage takes place before the end of the third month, and in no case (except the case I have reported) has the pregnancy extended beyond four and a half months.

J. M. PALMER, M. D.

Dalton, Ohio, May 6th, 1869.

Remarkable Case of Abstinence from Food.

EDITORS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER:

A few days since terminated one of the most remarkable cases upon record, in the demise of one of our fellow townsmen, a Mr. ENOCH BERRY, aged 58 years.

The history of this case, as I got it from the family and saw myself, is about this:

On the morning of the 14th of February, Mr. Berry was called by his family to come to breakfast. He had eaten but little for ten days prior to this time; he remarked that he had no appetite, and would eat no more until God in his goodness thought proper to restore it. From that day to the time of his death, a period of fifty-five days, he did not partake of a particle of solid food; and for a period of sixty days he was without a motion from his bowels. I was with Mr. Berry occasionally through his sickness. I visited him February 26th, for the first time. I found him lively and cheerful, with no disposition to eat; pulse 62, and regular; again, March 2d; he was able to be about the house. Pulse 65, and weak; nervous system quiet; he was able to shave himself; was drinking about one teacupful of coffee in the twenty-four hours.

March 14th. Found he had quit drinking coffee; was using some weak toddy; had not tasted coffee for five days; pulse 58, and weak; skin moist; nervous system quiet, with no desire for food. Sat up in his chair; talked freely and rationally; no thirst.

20th. Visited him again; symptoms about as they were on the 14th, but weaker.

27th. Still no appetite; drank a small quantity of coffee; had sufficient strength to walk up and down a flight of stairs.

April 2d. Confined to his bed; complained of coffee affecting his head; had stopped its use; was using wine. I talked to him for some time. He persistently refused food; said he had no appetite; pulse 73, and wiry; raised up in bed and shaved himself; nervous system quiet, but prostrated. From this time on, I was with him every day or two. His eyesight began to fail him.

4th. Complained of mouth being dry for the first time; used water simply to moisten his mouth; was using not more than half a gill of coffee in the 24 hours, and but little wine.

7th. Entirely blind; considerable stupor; pulse 68, and weak; from this time on, up to his death, April 11th, he used no stimulants, or coffee, and but little water.

Such, gentlemen, is a brief history of this re-

markable case. Unfortunately, we were denied the privilege of an examination of the body after death, which would, in all probability, have thrown some light upon this dark and mysterious case.

WM. B. PERRY, M.D.

Stockton, Cedar Co., Mo.,
April 27, 1869.

Death from Abortion.

EDITORS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER:

On the 2d of May I was called by the Coroner to examine the body of a girl whose death had aroused suspicion.

Autopsy, thirteen hours after death.—Peritoneum inflamed; some of the convolutions of the small intestines were inflamed; vagina much punctured, and where it surrounded the vaginal portion of the cervix uteri, the anterior and posterior walls were punctured through into the peritoneal and abdominal cavities; the os and cervix were much lacerated; the uterus weighed 8½ pounds, measured 8 inches from the upper portion of the fundus to the lower part of the cervix; circumference of the fundus 12½ inches, the antero posterior diameter 3½ inches; the wall of the fundus 1½ inches thick; portion of the placenta was adherent; some of the membranes were in the uterus.

Evidence before the Coroner showed that the girl had left her place, where she had lived for three years, without any cause, and only a few days before, and went to a house of assignation and prostitution; and that four days before she died, a well known quack and — doctor, who claimed to be a homœopathist, was called in. My opinion was that the deceased came to her death from uterine, peritoneal, and intestinal inflammation, brought on by mechanical injury inflicted in removing a fetus, and that the injury might have been inflicted only three or four days before death; and that she was about five months advanced; and that she did not perform the operation herself.

Dr. — was sworn. "I have heard the Doctor's testimony; in my opinion the operation was performed at least ten days before death; should not think the case more than three months advanced; I concur in the opinion of Dr. — as to the cause of death; I think that unless she was different from the majority of women, she performed the operation herself."

Is it probable, or even possible, that it required "at least ten days" for such an injury to cause death? Is it not probable that she was more than five months advanced? Do the majority of women "shed innocent blood?" Would the ma-

jority of women inflict such an injury upon themselves? Is not all experience to the contrary?

IRA D. HOPKINS, M.D.

Utica, N. Y., May 14th, 1869.

News and Miscellany.

Bad Accident to a Physician's Family.

Dr. RIVES of Prince George county, Virginia, while passing out of his house with his gun on his shoulder was called back by his wife. He turned suddenly in answer to her voice, and in turning accidentally struck the gun against the door post with such force as to cause its discharge. The entire load entered the body of Mrs. RIVES, causing almost instant death. The pair had only been married a few days.

[Notices inserted in this column gratis and are solicited from all parts of the country; Obituary Notices and Resolutions of Societies at ten cents per line, ten words to the line.]

MARRIED.

BROWN-ATKINS.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, May 13th, by the Rev. J. L. G. McKeown, Dr. A. M. Brown and Miss Millie Atkins.

COMPTON-ATKINSON.—May 5th, at the house of Mr. Israel Friend, in Brighton, Washington co., Iowa, by Rev. J. G. Condit, J. R. Compton, M.D., of the aforesaid place, and Miss Kate Atkinson, of Ohio.

KORNDORFER-SCHRIER.—On the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. A. Kunkleman, Ans. Korndorfer, M.D., and Addie, daughter of Frederick Schiedt, Esq., both of this city.

OLCOTT-POLLOCK.—In Jersey City, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D.D., Dr. Edgar Olcott and Miss Jessie Pollock, all of Jersey City.

POLLOCK-REINHARDT.—In Lincoln, on the 4th of May, by the Rev. R. N. Davis, Dr. J. J. Pollok, of Denver City, Colorado, and Miss S. J. Reinhardt, of Lincoln, North Carolina.

SMITH-McMACKIN.—On Thursday evening, May 20th 1869, by Rev. Wm. M. Cooper, D.D., Dr. Eugene J. Santee and Jennie, youngest daughter of the late William McMakin, both of this city.

THOMAS-SMITH.—At Trinity Church, New Haven, May 19th, by the Rev. Dr. Tuttle, of New York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Harwood, J. Clarke Thomas, M.D., of New York, and Susie B., only daughter of Prof. H. L. Smith, of Geneva, N. Y.

DIED.

DONER.—In New York, May 23d, David Stuart Dodge, M.D., in the 66th year of his age.

METEOROLOGY.

May,	10,	11,	12,	13,	14,	15,	16,
Wind.....	N.W.	N.W.	S.W.	S.E.	S.E.	S.W.	S.W.
Weather.....	Clear.	Clear.	Clear.	Cl'dy.	Cl'dy.	Clear.	Cl'dy.
Depth Rain.				t. & l. 4-10	Shr'y.	Shr'y.	Shr'y.
Thermometer.							
Minimum.....	51°	49°	53°	58°	53°	51°	55°
At 8 A. M.....	62	63	68	59	63	65	59
At 12 M.....	67	74	78	63	73	75	61
At 3 P. M.....	66	79	79	65	70	74	64
Mean.....	61.50	66.25	69.50	61.25	64.75	67	59.75
Barometer.							
At 12 M.....	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.7
German town, Pa.				B. J. LEBRON.			